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cortex? The animals in question are not reported as seeing slightly with a small portion of the retina, but guide and control their motions with some skill. Either, then, their sight is better than the portion of cortex remaining would indicate, if the relations are the same as in dogs and monkeys, or a small portion of cortex comes to possess unusual powers as a visual center. Indeed, the attitude of Munk and Flourens with regard to the controlling value of a small part of the cortex is, when viewed in the light of the above experiments alone, by no means so different. Certain it is that the dependence of the centres in the spinal cord on the motor portions of the cortex decreases as we pass from man down the vertebrate series, and this fact suggests the possibility of a similar relation between the primary sensory centres and the cortical areas belonging to them. Such an idea would imply in the lower mammalia some power of the primary centres to act even after the cortex was destroyed. Against such a view Munk protests vigorously. But leaving this point one side for the time, it is most important that some demonstration of the value of residual portions of the cortex should be made, to determine whether the degeneration in the primary centres is quantitatively proportionate to the amount of cortex removed, or whether a small portion of cortex exercises a nutritional influence over these centres which is disproportionate to its size, or, whatever the relation may be, to give it some anatomical basis. REV.).

Ueber den Bau des Säugethiersgehirns. Vorläufige Mittheilung von
DR. G. JELGERSMA in Meerenberg, Niederlande. Mit 1 Tafel,
Morph. Jahrb., 1889, 15. Rev. in Neurolog. Centralbl., No 14.,
1889, by P. Kronthal.

The author describes the intellectual tracts and centres of the medulla oblongata and cerebral axis. The course of the tracts is as follows. Starting from the cerebral cortex and passing through the internal capsule and the two lateral portions of the pes pedunculi, they unite in part with the nuclei of the pons on the same side and in part pass on to the ganglion cells of the nucleus olivaris. Both sets of fibers then cross with the corresponding ones on the other side. The crossed fibers from the nuclei of the pons pass through the brachium pontis, those from the nucleus olivaris through the corpus restiforme, the former going to the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres, and the latter probably to that of the vermis cerebelli. The cerebellar cortex is further connected with the nucleus dentatus. From this arises the superior peduncle of the cerebellum, which in turn, at the level of the corpora quadrigemina crosses with that of the other side, to unite with the nucleus ruber. From this nucleus fibers pass to the optic thalamus and the capsula interna, to finally end in the cortex.

The differences between man and the monkeys with regard to this entire tract are considerable: in man, the great development of the cerebellar hemispheres; in the monkey, the exposure of the corpus trapezoides on the cephalic side, absence of the nucleus arciformis, meagre development of the nucleus ruber, of the superior peduncle of the cerebellum, of the nucleus olivaris and the nucleus dentatus. The difference in the development of the intellectual tract seems to be as great as that of the surface of the brain. In comparing brains of different classes of animals, however, with reference to this tract,

it became plain that the high or low organization of the brain could thus be only very roughly determined.

The author correlates the development of the vermis with that of the axial ganglia, and concludes that the function of the cerebellum is psychic. Regarding the formation of the convolutions Jelgersma concludes that it is independent of the forces outside of the brain itself, and that both in the cerebrum and cerebellum the formation of convolutions is due to a localized tendency to superficial growth and mutual accommodation between the gray substance and the conducting white matter.

Monstres Cyclopes. C. PHISALIX. Journal de l'Anatomie et de la Physiologie, etc. Janvier, Février, 1889.

The monsters are all mammalian and the cyclopean type is illustrated by one case from man, one from a dog, and two from sheep. The parts concerned are carefully and minutely described with a view to determining to what extent the abnormalities are correlated. The conclusion of the argument is that nutritive, not mechanical causes must be called in to explain these cases; and it is urged that with this point in view monsters should be studied histologically. From the anatomical side it is made out that the cyclopean condition is always associated with arrested development of the fore-brain; and that the relations of the choroid plexus show that the plexuses of the lateral and third ventricles, which in the adult are in connection, have an independent development and become fused later. In the case of the dog sensory branches were found arising from the fourth nerve (patheticus), thus supporting Phisalix view on the spinal type of some of the cranial nerves. (See AM. JOUR. PSY., Vol. 1, p. 492.)

Experimenteller Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Hörnervenursprungs beim Kaninchen. Prof. BUMM. Jahressitzung des Vereins der deutschen Irrenärzte 1888. Allg. Zeitschr. f. Psychiatrie, etc. Bd. 45, Heft 5 and 6, 1889.

Four rabbits were operated three days after birth. In *A* and *B* the left acusticus was cut; in *C* the left cerebellar hemisphere removed, and in *D* the vermis. *A* and *B* were killed after three weeks, *C* after six months, and *D* after six weeks. Examination of the posterior auditory root in *A* showed, according to the author, that this root rises from the tuberculum acusticum and the anterior auditory nucleus (terminology of Forel-Onufrowicz) and that both these ganglia are also in connection with the fibres of the corpus trapezoides. Rabbit *B* showed that the anterior auditory root rose (in part) from the cells and network ventrad of the nucleus of Deiters. It is concluded from *C* and *D* that the posterior auditory root is not connected with the cerebellum, whereas the anterior has a partial origin somewhere in the vermis. On the central paths of the auditory fibres his specimens throw no light.

The relations between the superficial origins of the spinal nerves from the spinal cord and the spinous processes of the vertebræ. R. W. REID. Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, Vol. XXIII, April, 1889.

Taking the spinous processes as his landmarks, Reid, by careful dissection of six subjects, has gotten a series of results which are